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G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

Edu. 19 of 14.
Sec. 54 + 33.

1915-6.
(Education)

File No. 43 of 15.
Serial Nos. 1+2.

Later references.

Edu. 43-15.
Sec 3+4.
Ev 89779-38
Edu 54-31, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13.
Edu Dep 98-34
Edu 33-38 (4.16-17. 44-48)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1+2.

Part B for August, 1915

SUBJECT.

Proceedings of the Kannada Literary Conference held in Bangalore in May, 1915.

Serial 2. To the Secretary Economic Conference
" " Secretary Educational Comitee.

No. 857-8. Dt. 20.8.1915.

Records the proceedings.

GPB—10,000—23-3-15

B. N. Sitaramaya
1.9.1915.

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Edn)

NOTES.

File No. 43-15

FILE HEADING.

Kannada Literary Confce.

From

Secy. Ec. Con

No. 236 Dated 3. 8. 15 Received

Diary No. 472	Enclos. 4	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the proceedings of the Kannada Literary Confce. held in Bangalore in May 1915, under the auspices of the Edn. Com. of the Ec. Confce.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Subd. with a draft for approval or other orders. May be approved with the addition proposed on similar scientific addresses by

(Joint Member)

K Sabharatna 12/8

13/8/15

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—20,000—8-8-14

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G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Ed. File No. 43 of 1915

Serial No.	
	Draft approved by the Dewan. 17.8.15. 12/8
2.	To The Secretary Economic Conference " " Secy. Educational Committee. No. 857-8. Dt. 20.8.1915. Records the report.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—30-6-15

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MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,

Dated Bangalore, 3rd August 1915.

FROM D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., BL.,
~~C.S.BALASUNDARAMAIYER, Esq., B.A.~~,
Secretary to the Mysore Economic Conference,
Bangalore.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government for Education & Agriculture
B a n g a l o r e.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the letter in original from the Secretary, Education Committee, forwarding a copy of the report of the Kannada Literary Conference, held in Bangalore.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Secretary.

CWS

(2)

GPB—1,000—25-6-15

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No. 162 E. C. Encs. 3

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,

Dated Bangalore, 30/31 . 7 . *1915.*

FROM

THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OFFICE BANGALORE. No. 330 Date. 9-8-1915

The Secretary,
Education Committee.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference,
B a n g a l o r e.

SIR,

I have the honour to request that the accompanying - letter and its enclosures may be kindly submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. Krishna Rao
S e c r e t a r y.
S.K.

Submitted
2/8/15

GPB—1,000—25-6-15

(3) 6

No. 161 E. C. Encs. 2

MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,

Dated Bangalore, 30.7.1915.

FROM

The Secretary,
Education Committee.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,
Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture,
Bangalore.

SIR.

In submitting herewith, for the information of Government, a copy of the report of the Kannada Literary Conference, held recently in Bangalore under the auspices of the Education Committee, I am directed to state that, in accordance with Government Order No.822-4/Edn.19-14 dated the 24th October 1914 passing orders on the resolution of the Economic Conference 1914, a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Karpur Shrinivasrav, Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao and P.S.Achyuta Rao was appointed to take the necessary steps to start the private organisation contemplated in the resolution referred to and for this purpose a sum of Rs200/- out of the funds of the Committee was placed at their disposal.

Flag M

The Conference attended by Pandits and Delegates representing the several Kannada speaking Districts in and outside the State commenced its sittings on the 3rd May 1915 and lasted four days. A central association by the name of "Karnataka Sahitya Parishat or Kannada Academy" with branch associations was established in Bangalore. The constitution and the rules of this Academy were also discussed and passed and are printed

as

(4) 7

as Appendix A.

In conclusion, I am to state that the first meeting of the Executive Committee for the purpose of giving effect to the several resolutions mentioned in the report has been fixed for the 7th proximo. Further reports regarding the working of the scheme will be submitted in due course.

A copy of the President's address is also enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Ulrichsen May

Secretary.

S.K.

SECOND 8

PROOF FOR APPROVAL

26.7.15

REPORT OF THE KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Economic Conference during the Birthday Session of 1914, the question of improving and enriching the Kannada Language and Literature came up for discussion and the following resolution was passed:—

"That an independent organization be created for the encouragement of general literature in Kannada, and that recognition and substantial help to such an organization, be recommended to be granted by Government."

In accordance with this Resolution, the Education Committee of the Economic Conference, appointed on 31st October 1914, a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, M.A., Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc., L.C.E., and P. S. Achyuta Rao, L.M. & S. to convene a Kannada Literary Conference at Bangalore of those interested in the development of Kannada Language and Literature with a view to the creation of the intended organization.

The Sub-Committee held three meetings, on the 7th January, 2nd March and 22nd March 1915 respectively. At the 1st meeting, the subjects that were to be brought up for discussion at the Conference and the names of the gentlemen that were to be invited to the Conference from the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, were settled. Further, with a view to arrive at some literary uniformity for adoption in the Kannada text books, prescribed by the Education Departments of Mysore and Bombay, it was resolved to request the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha of Dharwar to arrange for placing before the Conference, a report on the dialectal peculiarities of the Mysore Kannada as ascertained from an examination of three of the Kannada Readers of the Mysore Education Department.

At the 2nd meeting of the Sub-Committee held on the 2nd March 1915, the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) that the Karnataka Sabha of Bombay be requested to send two delegates and the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha of Dharwar to send two Lingayet and two Jain delegates to the Conference;

(2) that a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. R. Narasimhachar, M.A., R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A., M. Lakshminaranappa, B.A., and B. Krishnappa, M.A., be appointed to examine three Kannada reading books of the Bombay Education Department with a view to ascertain the dialectal peculiarities of the Bombay Kannada and prepare a brief report on the same for the Conference; and

(3) that the delegates be requested to write papers on one or more of the subjects selected, and send them on to the Provisional Secretary, Mr. B. Krishnappa, before the 15th April 1915.

The subjects selected were five, namely:—

The best means

(1) of creating keener sympathy and better understanding among the literary men of the several Kannada speaking countries;

(2) of bringing about a uniformity of literary forms in the different countries wherein Kannada is taught;

(3) of having the same text books on different subjects taught in all the schools for Kannada speaking children;

(4) of publishing a series of small books intended for the easy and certain spread of useful knowledge among the Kannada speaking masses; and

(5) of fixing the technical terms to be used in the different Kannada Science books.

The 3rd meeting of the Sub-Committee was held on the 22nd March 1915 when the date of the Conference was fixed for the 3rd May 1915.

In response to the invitation for papers on the subjects selected by the Sub-Committee, no fewer than 31 papers were received of which 7 were in English and the rest in Kannada. The movement created great interest among the Kannada scholars, and several gentlemen sent in their literary contributions unsolicited. Messrs. R. H. Deshpande, R. A. Jahgirdar, Mahabhagavathar of Kurthukote, S. G. Govindaraja Iyengar, P. Sundara Sastri and B. N. Mutalik Desai wrote learned dissertations on the first subject, Messrs. V. B. Alur, R. Raghunatha Rao and Vasudevachar of Karur on the second subject, Messrs. V. B. Joshi and M. Lakshminaranappa on the third subject, Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, N. G. Kargudari, M. L. Vardhamanaiya, M. D. Alasingrachar and M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar on the fourth subject and Mr. R. M. Mahishi on the fifth subject. Rev. E. W. Thompson and Messrs. B. Rama Rao of Madras, Sivasankara Sastri, S. S. Setlur of Bombay, B. Subba Rao, M. S. Puttanna, T. S. Venkannaiya, K. Varadachar, N. R. Karibasappa Sastri, K. Ramaswamiengar, H. Venkataraya Kavi, M. Ramasesha Sastri, B. Venkatachar and Srinivasa Rangachar treated all the five subjects, comprehensively in their contributions. The gentlemen who voluntarily came forward with their literary contributions are Messrs. B. Ananda Rao, B. Aswathanarayana Sastri, Narayan Gadag, M. M. Haradekar, Hanuman, Rajagopala Chakravarti, Chandrasekhara Sastri, S. Kodandarama Sastri, R. Srinivasa Rao, Sosale Krishnaswami Sastri, S. Srikantaiya and Nadig Dattatri Rao.

Men of light and leading came as legates to represent the several Kannada-speaking countries. Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Karwar, the City of Bombay and the Native States of the Bombay Presidency, the Madras City and the South Canara District of the Madras Presidency, and the several districts of the Mysore Province were adequately represented. The Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha and the Karnataka Education Society of Dharwar and the Karnataka Sabha of Bombay and the Colleges and the High Schools of the Mysore Province also sent in their delegates. The editors of the "Sachitra Bharata" of Hubli, the "Karnataka Vritta" and the "Chandrodaya" of Dharwar, the "Swadeshabhimani" of Mangalore as well as the local press representatives were present. Thus the Conference was of a real representative character.

The opening day of the Conference.

On the 3rd of May, the spacious hall of the Government High School, Bangalore, was crowded from end to end long before 3 P.M., the hour fixed for the opening ceremony. Among those that graced the meeting with their presence were the following:—

1. Rajamantra Pravina H. V. Nanjundayya, Esq., M.A., M.L., C.I.E.
2. Sirdar M. Kantaraja Urs, Esq., B.A., C.S.I.
3. Dewan Bahadur Rajasabha Bhushana K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Esq.
4. Dewan Bahadur J. S. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S., etc.
5. K. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Esq., B.A., B.L.
6. K. S. Doraswami Iyer, Esq.
7. Rao Bahadur K. Krishna Iyengar, Esq., B.A., L.C.E.
8. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.
9. K. Chandy, Esq., B.A.
10. M. S. Narayana Rao, Esq.
11. D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
12. Mir Humza Hussain, Esq., B.A., B.L.
13. C. Krishna Rau, Esq., B.A.
14. P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.
15. G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.
16. M. Srinivasa Rao, Esq., B.A.
17. H. Ramaiya, Esq.
18. H. V. Krishnaiya, Esq., B.A., F.C.S.
19. M. T. Narayana Iyengar, Esq., M.A.
20. N. T. Gopala Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.
21. B. Dasappa, Esq., B.A.
22. H. Lingaraj Urs, Esq.
23. T. Lakshmi Narasimha Rao, Esq., B.A. B.L.
24. M. Lakshmana Sastri, Esq., B.A.
25. S. N. Appanna Iyengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.
26. M. Ramaswamaiya, Esq., B.A.
27. V. Subramanya Iyer, Esq., B.A.
28. B. Narainswamiengar, Esq., B.A., B.L.
29. H. R. Krishna Murti, Esq., B.A.
30. B. Basavaradhya, Esq., B.A., B.L.
31. H. K. Veerabasavaiya, Esq., B.A., B.L.
32. N. Venkatesa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.
33. C. M. Vijayaraghavachar, Esq., B.A.
34. B. Venkatanaranappa, Esq., M.A.
35. B. Venkatesachar, Esq., M.A.
36. D. Venkataramaiya, Esq., B.A.
37. Sahukar Doddanna Setti, Esq.
38. Sahukar D. Adeppa, Esq.
39. K. Krishna Murti, Esq.
40. B. K. Garudachar, Esq.
41. C. S. Doreswami Iyer, Esq., B.A., B.L.
42. M. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
43. A. Ramanna, Esq., B.A.
44. B. Gundu Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
45. Guru Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
46. H. Thimma Krishna Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.
47. R. N. Iyengar, Esq., (Bar-at-law.)
48. K. Amrita Rao, Esq., M.A., (Madras)
49. R. Tata, Esq., M.A. L.T., (Rajahmundry).
50. A. Bhimachar, Esq., M.A., (Bellary).

and the Delegates and Visitors.

The first function of the Conference was the election of the President and Rajamantra Pravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., was unanimously elected. After the President took his seat, Mr. P. G. Halkatte, B.A., LL.B., a delegate of the Bombay Karnataka Sabha sang a song composed by him invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon the Conference. Letters of encouragement and sympathy with the movement from His Highness the Maharaja, His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan as well as those from Mr. M. N. Balaraj Urs, B.A., Rao Bahadur Professor S. Mangesa Rao, B.A., Professor S. Krishnaswami Iyengar, M.A., Dr. C. B. Rama Rao of Madras were read by Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A. Then in the midst of great applause, the President rose and delivered the following instructive and thoughtful address. (*Vide* enclosure.)

After the President's Address was over, Mr. R. A. Jahgirdar, M.A., LL. B., a delegate of the City of Bombay read an instructive paper on *the best means of creating keener sympathy and better understanding among ihe literary men of the different Kannada countries.* He was followed by Mr. Baindur Ananda Rao, a delegate of Puttur, S. Canara with his paper on the second subject of the Conference treating of *the best means of bringing about a uniformity of literary forms in the different countries where in Kannada is taught.* Next, Mr. S. G. Govindaraja Iyengar, B.A., read his paper on the first object of the Conference and then Mr. M. S. Puttanna. B.A., followed him with his paper on *Kannada, past and present.* After Mr. M. S. Puttanna read his paper, Dewan Bahadur Rajasabha Bhushana Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Retired Councillor pointed out that it was already about 6 P.M. and explained the necessity of appointing a Subject Committee to read through the remaining contributions and to frame draft resolutions for discussion and adoption at the subsequent sittings of the Conference. The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed members of the Subject Committee with power to add to their number :—

Representatives of the Mysore State—

1. Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya.
2. „ H. Lingaraj Urs.
3. „ R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A.
4. „ M. Lakshminaranappa, B.A.
5. „ H. K. Veerabasavaiya, B.A., B.L.
6. Mr. M. L. Vardhamanaiya.
7. „ Bapu Subba Rao, B.A.
8. „ D. V. Gundappa.
9. „ B. Krishnappa, M.A.

Representatives of the Bombay Presidency—

1. Mr. R. H. Deshpande, M.A.
2. „ V. B. Joshi, B.A.
3. „ N. G. Kargudari, B.A., LL.B.
4. Mr. V. B. Alur, B.A., LL.B.
5. „ P. G. Halkatte.
6. „ K. H. Mudvedkar.

Representatives of the Southern Mahratta States—

1. Mr. T. S. Chikkodi.
2. „ R. S. Mangasoli.

Representatives of the Madras Presidency—

1. Mr. B. Rama Rao, M.A. LL.B.
2. „ P. Mangesa Rao.
3. „ Pandit M. D. Alasingrachar.

After the Conference closed for the day, the Subject Committee met in the same hall and drafted the Resolutions to be placed before the Conference on the 2nd day.

SECOND DAY.

The Confrence met at 3 P.M. in the same hall and Rajasabha Bhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Retired Councillor, took the chair as requested by the Conference.

The Chairman suggested that as proposed by the Subject Committee the several papers contributed on the subjects of the Conference might all be taken as read and selections from them be printed as an appendix to the Report of the Conference. The suggestion was unanimously approved and accepted.

Mr. R. H. Deshpande, M.A., a delegate of Dharwar, then moved the first Resolution :—

I Resolution.—"That a Central Association by the name of "Karnataka Sahitya Parishat or Kannada Academy." be established at Bangalore for improving and enriching the Kannada Language and Literature."

In doing so he referred to the partially successful efforts of the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha of Dharwar in the matter of enriching Kannada Literature and pointed out how Mysore under the progressive rule of His Highness the Maharaja enjoyed special advantages. He pointed out the necessity for a Kannada Central Association, and exhorted the audience not to allow their present enthusiasm to cool down gradually into indifference. In seconding the Resolution Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya of Mysore stated that the progress of a country was to be measured by the general progress of the masses inhabiting it, which in its turn was intimately connected with the development of their vernacular. In his opinion there was a great need for the development of the Indian vernaculars, which could be adequately supplied only by an expert and representative body like the one proposed. Mr. B. Krishnappa, M.A., in supporting the proposition said that though the literary efforts of individual writers were by no means to be underrated, there was urgent need in the present condition of the Kannada Language for an organization which could co-ordinate the efforts of individuals; and a Central Association of the kind proposed would best secure the object in view. He observed that Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati, Mahratti, Telugu and Tamil had all recognized the need for a Central Literary Association and had established them, and that, therefore, it was high time that Kannada too had a Central Association of its own. The Resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. M. S. Puttanna B.A., proposed the next Resolution :—

Resolution II.—"That Branches of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat be established in Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and in Coorg, and that the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat be authorized to affiliate the kindred Associations with similar objects existing already.

Mr. H. Lingaraj Urs seconded, and Mr. P. Mangesha Rao supported the Resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Next, Mr. S. S. Setlur proposed "that Messrs. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, R. H. Deshpande, H. Lingaraj Urs, N. G. Kargudari, S. S. Setlur, B. Rama Rao and Pandit Raghavendrachar do form themselves into a Sub-Committee for framing the draft constitution and rules of the Parishat, and submit the same to the Conference the next day." Mr. R. Raghunatha Rao seconded the proposal, and it was carried unanimously.

At this stage the Conference was adjourned, and the Subject Committee resumed its sittings to frame the resolutions to be brought forward the next day.

THIRD DAY.

The Conference met on the third day in the same hall at 3 P.M. Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao proposed Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav to the Chair and the proposition was received with acclamation. Amidst great applause Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav took the Chair, and stated that the first thing the Conference had to do that afternoon was to adopt the constitution, the draft of which had been prepared by the Sub-Committee for the purpose. He said that though the constitution had been drafted on the model of similar Associations, it was very likely that the wording required alterations here and there. As the time at the disposal of the Conference was limited, he requested the gentlemen present to consider the constitution only with reference to its substance and leave the verbal alterations to the discretion of the Executive Committee to be formed later on.

Then the draft rules were read out by Mr. B. Krishnappa, Provision Secretary, and Mr. M. Venkatakrisnaiya briefly explained the views which the Sub-Committee drafting the constitution had in framing each rule.

(*Vide* Appendix A for Constitution and Rules).

The President invited the Conference to discuss the rules. The Provincial Secretary read them again one by one. Most of them were adopted by general acclamation. The point regarding the amount of donation payable by a life member evoked much discussion from several of the gentlemen present. Mr. Muduvedkar, a delegate from Dharwar took objection to the amount being fixed at Rs. 100 for life members and contended that if the sum should be reduced to Rs. 50, a much larger number of people would be induced to become Life Members, and that the permanent fund would be increased considerably. Mr. Mangasuli, another delegate

from the Bombay Karnataka seconded the amendment. Messrs. R. Raghunatha Rao, T. Lakshminarasimha Rao, S. S. Setlur and S. R. Balakrishna Rao proposed a second amendment that the amount fixed for Life Membership should be raised to Rs. 200. This amendment was lost when it was put to the vote, and the first amendment was carried by a large majority.

Next the proposition that there should be two classes of members paying Rs. 12 and Rs. 4 respectively, the second class members having no vote at the Meetings of the Parishat came up for discussion. Mr. Mudvedkar proposed an amendment that there should be three classes of members paying Rs. 12, 6 and 4 respectively. Mr. Adinarayana Sastri, seconded the amendment, but it was lost when it was voted upon.

Then discussion centred round the question of the composition of the Executive Committee. The original proposition was as follows:—

"The Executive Committee shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, an Honorary Secretary, and an Honorary Treasurer in addition to 30 Members of whom 12 shall represent Mysore, 8 the Bombay Presidency, 2 the Southern Mahratta States, 5 the Madras Presidency, 2 the Hyderabad State, and one the Province of Coorg." Mr. K. Krishna Murti proposed as an amendment that in view of the fact that there were more Kannada speakers in Mysore than in other parts, there should be 25 Mysoreans on the Executive Committee to represent the Province of Mysore. Pandit Shamachar seconded and Mr. Aswathanarayana Sastri supported the amendment. The President explained to the Conference that the President, the Vice-President, the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer would all be residents of Bangalore in order to enable them to carry on the work of the Parishat promptly and that the number of Mysoreans on the Executive Committee would therefore be 16. Upon this the amendment was withdrawn.

The President then declared that for the current year, Members of the second class also would be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Executive Committee; and he requested that those that were willing to enrol themselves as members of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat might kindly sign their names in the Register sent round. He next pointed out that it was quite possible there were other gentlemen in the different Kannada countries whose names had not been included in the list of members eligible for the Executive Committee, and whose election would add to the prestige and conduce to the successful working of the Executive Committee. He therefore requested the members of the Conference to add the names of any gentlemen they wished, to those already noted on the voting papers so that the members so added might have a chance of being elected to the Executive Committee. The President's suggestion was accepted by the Conference.

Then such of the gentlemen as had enrolled themselves as members of the Parishat were given voting papers. By now it was 8 p.m. and with the approval of the Conference the President nominated Messrs. R. A. Jahgirdar, M.A., LL.B. of Bombay, and B. Krishnappa as tellers to work under the supervision of Mr. R. H. Deshpande, M.A., and adjourned the Conference to the next day.

FOURTH DAY.

The Conference commenced its sittings at 2-30 P.M. with Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav as the President. After taking the chair the President said that owing to the large amount of work that had to be gone through, the sitting of the Kannada Literary Conference had to be extended by one more day and he requested the delegates to be so kind as to excuse the inconvenience they might be put to by this unavoidable extension. In consultation with Mr. M. Lakshminaranappa, B.A., Mr. V. B. Joshi, Principal, Training College, Dharwar, and Chairman of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Karnataka Vidya Vardhaka Sangha for examining the Kannada Readers of the Mysore Education Department, proposed:—

IV Resolution.—"That a glossary of useful words which are current only in the Mysore State or the Madras Presidency or the Bombay Presidency, but which are fit to be familiarized throughout the Karnataka country, be prepared, printed and distributed broadcast either gratis or in return for a nominal price and that a Committee consisting of experienced experts from the several divisions of the Karnataka country be formed for preparing this Glossary."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. M. Lakshminaranappa and supported by Mr. P. Mangesha Rao of Mangalore and was carried unanimously.

Then the following resolutions were put from the Chair and carried *nem con.*—

V Resolution.—"That the several Governments of the Karnataka country be approached with the request that the Kannada Text Books in use in the schools of one Government be accepted by other Governments for prizes and for Libraries."

VI Resolution.—"That the different Governments of the Karnataka country be approached with the prayer that each Government may be graciously pleased to appoint its own Representative to be on the Committee to be formed for bringing about literary uniformity in the Kannada text-books used in the Government schools of the different Governments."

VII Resolution.—Mr. T. S. Chikkodi, a delegate from one of the Southern Mahratta States in a short speech moved the proposition :—

"That in view of the fact that in some parts of the Karnataka Country, children whose mother tongue is Kannada, are required to acquire Primary Education through some other language, this Conference respectfully prays that the Governments concerned may kindly arrange for the Primary Education of such children being given through Kannada only."

Mr. Ramachandra Mangasuli, another delegate from the same parts seconded the proposition with some remarks. The proposition was accepted.

The following resolutions were also adopted.—

VIII Resolution.—(*a*) By reason of the fact that there is much scope for amplifying the course of study in the vernacular languages prescribed for the several Arts Examinations of the Madras and Bombay Universities, this Kannada Literary Conference resolves that these Universities may be requested to do the needful for a sounder scholarship being acquired in the vernaculars.

(*b*) In view of the fact that people whose mother tongue is Kannada are put to great inconvenience in their dealings with the Government in the Kannada Districts of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad aud Coorg in consequence of Kannada not being the official language in the various offices and courts this conference respectfully prays that the several Governments may be pleased as far as practicable to make Kannada the official language in the Kannada Districts under their control.

Pandit M. D. Alasingrachar proposed, Mr. Chikkodi seconded and Mr. V. S. Tallak supported the two Resolutions given above.

IX Resolution.—Next, Mr. B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B., proposed "That this Conference do request the several Governments concerned to increase the pay and the prospects of the Kannada scholars in Government service, as the poor salary now given is not a sufficient inducement for them to acquire proficiency in Kannada."

Mr. H. K. Veerabasaviah, B.A., B.L., seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

Pandit Y. Krishnachar then proposed :—

X Resolution.—That the Governments of Bombay and Madras be requested to extend to experts in Kannada the same privileges in the shape of titles and annuities that are being conferred on experts in classical languages such as Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic and to create facilities for the teaching of Kannada also in the Oriental Colleges proposed to be started."

Mr. Aleman Venkata Rao of Mangalore, seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

The President now announced the results of the previous day's voting :—

President—

Rajamantra Pravina H. V. Nanjundayya, Esq., M.A., M.L., C.I.E.

Vice-President—

Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, Esq., M.A.

Honorary Treasurer—

Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, L.M. & S.

Honorary Secretary—

B. Krishnappa, Esq., M.A.

Members—

(1) For the Mysore State.—

Mr. Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.
" Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty.
" Karpur Shrinivasarav, B.Sc., L.C.E.
" H. Lingaraj Urs.
" M. Venkatakrishnaiya.
" C. Krishna Rau, B.A.
" R. Narasimhachar, M.A.
" R. Raghunatha Rao, B.A.
" B. Subba Rao, B.A.
" M. Lakshminaranappa, B.A.
" C. Vasudevaiya.
" Pandit Kavitilaka Aiya Sastri.

(2) For the Bombay Presidency—

Mr. V. B. Joshi, B.A.
" N. G. Kargudri, B.A., LL.B.
" R. A. Jahgirdar, M.A., LL.B.
" R. S. Nargundkar, B.A., LL.B.
" P. R. Chikkodi, B.A.
" K. H. Mudvedkar,
" P. G. Halakatti, B.A., LL.B.
" V. B. Alur, B.A., LL.B.

(3) For the Madras Presidency—

Mr. B. Rama Rao, M.A., LL.B.
" N. Rajagopalakrishna Rao
" H. Thimmakrishna Rao, B.A., B.L.
" M. D. Alasingrachar
" A. Venkata Rao, B.A.

(4) For the Southern Maharatta States—

Mr. T. S. Chikkodi.
" R. S. Mangasuli.

(5) For the Hyderabad Karnataka—

" Mr. K. Krishna Iyengar
" R. Tata, M.A., L.T.

(6) For the Province of Coorg.—

Rai Bahadur Rajakarya Prasakta Mr. M. Muttanna.

As desired by the President, the Secretary announced that one gentleman, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, was pleased to enlist himself as a supporter with a donation of Rs. 500, 41 gentlemen had enrolled themselves as Life Members, 42 as Ordinary Members of the first class, and 29 as those of the second. He also announced that the total donations expected to be realized came up to Rs. 2,550 and the annual subscriptions to Rs. 624.

XI. Resolution.—Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya brought forward the last Resolution, *viz.*, "That Messrs. Rao Bahadur K. Krishna Iyengar, B.A., L.C.E., and T. Lakshminarasimha Rao, B.A., B.L., be appointed Auditors for auditing the accounts of the first year of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat". The proposition being duly seconded and supported was carried unanimously.

The business portion of the Conference being over, Pandits Aiya Sastri, Devottama Jois, Srirangachar, Kodandarama Sastri and Messrs. T. S. Chikkodi and A. Kesavaiya then recited some benedictory verses composed by them for the occasion.

Messrs. R. H. Deshpande V. B. Joshi, B. N. M. Desai, Vasudevachar Kerur, R. S. Nargundkar, S. S. Setlur, R. A. Jahgirdar, T. S. Chikkodi and R. S. Mangasuli spoke on behalf of the Bombay Karnataka in terms of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and to His Government as well as to the conveners and organizers of the Conference for having given them this opportunity of widening the circle of their acquaintances and of exchanging views with the learned men of the State.

On behalf of the Madras Karnatak, Messrs. Thimmakrishna Rao, B. Rama Rao, P. Mangesha Rao and A. Venkata Rao expressed in fitting terms their gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and to His Government for taking the initiative in this movement through the Economic Conference and for having given them thereby an opportunity to meet on a common platform the other delegates from the different Kannada countries.

Mr. Mudvedkar in an eloquent speech thanked the Presidents of the different Sessions of the Conference for the uniform courtesy, ability, zeal and patience with which they had conducted the Proceedings of the Conference. Mr. Mudvedkar also said that it was really the good fortune of the entire Kannada speaking population which secured the co-operation of such able gentlemen as those that organized the Conference.

Before concluding the proceedings of the Conference, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav stated that the thanks of the Conference Sub-Committee were due to His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sirdar Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs for the

funds which they had contributed towards the successful working of the Conference. Thanks were also due to several other gentlemen who had helped with their contributions. He said that the President, Rajamantra Pravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya had in his able and exhaustive Address clearly described the present position of the Kannada Language and Literature and had indicated in a lucid manner the directions in which improvements were necessary. The responsibilities of the Conference Sub-Committee had been greatly lightened by the geniality of the Delegates. He remarked that he was only voicing the sentiments of the other gentlemen who presided at the different sittings of the conference when he said that the good and kind words the Delegates had given expression to, were due more to their goodness of heart than for anything that the Presidents had really done. He thanked all the delegates on behalf of himself and of the gentlemen who presided on the previous days, for the great cordiality with which they had helped in conducting the proceedings of the Conference. He also said that the grateful thanks of the Conference were due to Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya for the keen interest that he had evinced in the work of the Conference and added that it was in the fitness of things that the Conference should close with a speech by him.

Amidst great and repeated applause Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya thanked the various delegates for the kind manner in which they had spoken of him. He said that in speaking so highly of this Conference, the Bombay delegates had skilfully managed to conceal their own achievements in the matter of improving the Kanada Language and Literature. The Bombay Karnatak has had its own meetings and Conferences for improving Kannada, much earlier than this attempt of the Mysoreans at a Kannada Literary Conference. All praise was due to the Bombay Karnatak people for the unflagging zeal with which they had conducted their meetings and Conferences in spite of all impediments. In convening this Conference, therefore, Mysore had merely copied the Bombay Karnataka people whose enthusiasm was worthy of imitation. He could assure the audience of the keen interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the Yuvaraja in the development of the Kannada language and Literature, and under such favourable conditions the Parishat had a bright future before it. He exhorted the members of the Conference to take continued interest in the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat which their deliberations had brought into existence and to help it to achieve all its objects. He closed the Proceedings with the prayer that the Almighty might bless this combined work of the Karnataka public with success and prosperity in years to come.

The Conference then dispersed with hearty cheers to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja of Mysore and to the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat.

In the evening an "At Home" was held in the premises of the Central College Hostel. The function began at 5 P.M. with the taking of a group-photo of the delegates and visitors to the Kannada Literary Conference. Refreshments and *pan supari* were provided. The members were also entertained with music. Farewell speeches from the guests and the organizers of the party brought the proceedings to a close.

9-7-1915.

(Sd.) M. SHAMA RAO.
" KARPUR SHRINIVASRAV.
" P. S. ACHYUTA RAO.

Members of the Kannada Literary Conference Committee.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS PRESENT AT THE KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

1. B. Rama Rao, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Madras.
2. Pandit Siva Sankara Sastri, Madras.
3. Pandit M. D. Alasingrachar, Madras.
4. A. Venkata Rao, Esq., B.A., Madras.
5. S. S. Setlur, Esq., B.A., B.L., Bombay.
6. R. A. Jahgirdar, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Bombay.
7. P. R. Chikkodi, Esq , Bombay.
8. V. B. Joshi, Esq., B.A., Dharwar.
9. R. H. Deshponde, Esq., M.A., Dharwar.
10. V. B. Alur, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.
11. K. H. Mudvedkar, Esq., Dharwar.
12. T. S. Venkannaiya, Esq., M.A., Dharwar.
13. N. G. Kargudari, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.
14. Mahabhagavathar, Esq., Dharwar.
15. N. R. Deshponde, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.
16. V. N. Magdal, Esq., B.A., Dharwar.
17. R. S. Hukerikar, Esq., M.A., Dharwar.
18. R. S. Nargundkar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Dharwar.
19. V. B. Dharwarkar, Esq., B.A., Dharwar.
20. B. K. Patvardhan, Esq., B.A., Dharwar.
21. T. V. Naik, Esq., L.C.E., Dharwar.
22. V. V. Angodi Hirematha, Alur, Dharwar.
23. P. G. Halkatti, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Bijapur.
24. Vasudevachar Kerur, Esq., Bagelkote.
25. Bhimaji Shankar Belgiri, Esq., Belgaum.
26. Hanumantha Govind Deshponde, Esq., Belgaum.
27. S. R. Potadar, Esq., Belgaum.
28. K. J. Desai, Esq., Kanabargi, Belgaum.
29. Ramachandra Shankar Mangasuli, Shirahatti.
30. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Esq., Mysore.
31. B. Subba Rao, Esq., B.A., Mysore.
32. B. M. Srikantaiya, Esq., M.A., B.L., Mysore.
33. M. A. Ramanuja Iyengar, Esq., Mysore.
34. M. L. Vardhamanaiya, Esq., Mysore.
35. Pandit S. Thimmappayya Sastri, Mysore.
36. Pandit K. Varadachar, Mysore.
37. Pandit B. Aswathanarayana Sastri, Mysore.
38. V. S. Murti, Esq., Mysore.
39. Pandit Aiya Sastri, Mysore.
40. Hanuman, Esq., Mysore.
41. Pandit Srinivasa Rangachar, Sosale.
42. Pandit K. Ramaswami Iyengar, Magadi.
43. Pandit Venkataraya Kavi, Bellavi.
44. N. Rajagopala Krishna Rao, Esq., Udupi.
45. Baindur Ananda Rao, Esq., Puttur, (S. Canara).
46. M. T. Vallabha Iyengar, Esq., Magadi.
47. Subramanya Sastri, Esq., Shimoga.
48. Krishna Rao, Esq., Chikmagalur.
49. V. S. Kamath, Esq., Mangalore.
50. P. Mangesha Rao, Esq., B.A., Mangalore.
51. M. N. Kamath, Esq., Mangalore.
52. S. S. Kanabargimatha, Esq., Gokak.
53. D. K. Patil, Esq., Gokak.
54. B. N. Mutalik Desai, Esq., Hubli.
55. Hunde, Esq., Mangalore.
56. R. Raghunatha Rao, Esq., B.A., Bangalore.
57. M. Lakshminaranappa, Esq., B.A., Bangalore.
58. M. S. Puttanna, Esq., B.A., Bangalore.
59. C. Vasudevaiya, Esq., Bangalore.
60. B. Basavaradhya, Esq., B.A., B.L., Banlore.
61. S. G. Govindarajiengar, Esq., B.A., Bangalore.
62. Pandit M. Ramasesha Sastri, Bangalore.
63. Pandit K. Sundara Sastri, Bangalore.
64. Pandit H. Venkatarama Sastri, Bangalore.

APPENDIX A.

THE KARNATAKA SAHITYA PARISHAT.

(KANNADA ACADEMY).

Constitution and Rules.

I. *Name.*—This Association shall be known as the "Karnataka Sahitya Parishat" (Kannada Academy).

II. *Headquarters.*—The headquarters of the Parishat shall be at Bangalore.

III. *Object.*—The object of the Parishat is to improve and enrich the Kannada Language and Literature. This object is sought to be accomplished in the following, among other ways:—

(*a*) By preparing or by helping to prepare scholarly works on Grammar, History and Lexicography of the Kannada Language;

(*b*) By publishing a glossary of scientific terms for use in Kannada works on modern sciences;

(*c*) By encouraging the writing of Kannada books on Philosophy, Natural Science, History, Literature, etc., and by publishing them;

(*d*) By discussing and settling the various questions connected with the Kannada Language and Literature;

(*e*) By translating and publishing good books to be found in languages other than Kannada;

(*f*) By collecting, editing and publishing old literary works as well as those that treat of the Kannada countries, and by organizing a Museum for the safe custody of objects of historical interest;

(*g*) By publishing Kannada periodicals containing scholarly articles relating to the improvement and enrichment of the Kannada Language and Literature;

(*h*) By extending encouragement to the authors of Kannada works either by purchasing copies of their works or advancing money for the printing of their books, or by purchasing the copywright of their works and also by conferring titles on, or giving honoraria to, authors who publish their original works at their own expense;

(*i*) By granting Fellowships or Scholarships to Kannada or Sanskrit scholars who carry on research work relating to the Kannada Language and Literature;

(*j*) By bringing to the notice of the authorities concerned all questions relating to the improvement and enrichment of the Kannada Language and Literature and by making endeavours to get them satisfactorily settled;

(*k*) By establishing Kannada Reading Rooms and Libraries in as many places as possible in the several kannada speaking countries;

(*l*) By arranging for periodical meetings of the leading men of the kannada speaking countries and by organizing lectures to be delivered by competent scholars; and generally

(*m*) By doing all that is needful for improving and enriching the Kannada Language and Literature.

IV. *Constitution.*—The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat shall consist of Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Donors, Supporters, Life Members, Honorary Members and Ordinary Members of the first and second classes.

Only Ruling Chiefs and persons of high birth and position shall be *Patrons* or *Vice-Patrons.*

Those gentlemen who donate not less than rupees one thousand shall be styled *Donors*; those who donate not less than rupees five hundred shall be known as *Supporters*; those who pay not less than rupees fifty shall be *Life Members*; Kannada scholars of recognized merit and rare ability only, shall be elected as *Honorary Members*; and gentlemen who pay not less than rupees twelve a year shall be called *Ordinary Members of the Fist Class* while those whose subscription is not less than rupees four a year shall be known as *Ordinary Members of the Second Class.*

V. All members of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat excepting the Ordinary Members of the second class shall be entitled to vote at the general meeting of the Parishat and shall receive gratis a copy of each of the books and periodicals published by the Parishat.

VI. Ordinary Members of the second class shall not be entitled to vote at the General Meetings, but shall receive gratis a copy of the monthly or other periodicals published by the Parishat.

VII. *Executive Committee.*—The affairs of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat shall be managed by a duly constituted Executive Committee.

VIII. The Executive Committee shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, an Honorary Secretary and an Honorary Treasurer in addition to 30 members duly elected by ballot.

IX. The President, the Vice-President, the Honorary Secretary, and the Honorary Treasurer shall be residents of the City of Bangalore, and of the 30 members of the Executive Committee, 12 shall represent the Province of Mysore, eight the Presidency of Bombay, five the Presidency of Madras, two the State of Hyderabad, two the States of Southern Mahratta Country, and one the Province of Coorg, and these members shall be elected by ballot by their respective electorates.

X. All propositions discussed at the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be decided by a clear majority of votes. The Chairman shall have a casting vote when the votes at any meeting happen to be equally divided.

XI. Members of the second class shall, as a special case in the year of the organization of the Parishat, be entitled to vote at the election of the members of the Executive Committee.

XII. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once in three months.

XIII. The quorum shall consist of not less than five members of whom at least three shall be members of the Executive Committee not holding any office.

XIV. At all meetings of the Executive Committee, the proceedings of the previous meeting shall be read and confirmed.

XV. The Executive Committee shall have power to organize standing Sub-Committee to carry on the different branches of its work.

XVI. All applications for Membership of the Parishat shall be supported by at least two members and if more than one third of the members present at a meeting of the Executive Committee object to his Membership, he shall not be admitted as a member.

XVII. No applicant for Honorary Membership shall be admitted as an Honorary Member unless he secures three-fourths of the votes of members present at a General Meeting. No dues shall be collected from an Honorary Member, and his privileges and duties shall be.—

(*a*) To vote at meetings of the Parishat.
(*b*) To receive gratis the books and periodicals published by the Parishat.
(*c*) To borrow books from the Library as determined by the rules in force, and
(*d*) To study and review the books that are sent to the Parishat for opinion.

XVIII. A member of the Parishat, who is convicted by a Court of Law for a criminal offence, or whose character is declared to be bad, or who for other reasons is not fit to continue as a member, shall cease to be a member, if at the annual meeting of the Parishat, his membership be cancelled by a majority of votes.

XIX. *Funds.*—All money paid by patrons and others bequeathed by wills, those realized by the sales of books published by the Parishat, or derived in other ways, shall form the property of the Parishat.

XX. All the property of the Parishat shall be in the custody of the Honorary Treasurer with the exception of Rs. 25 which shall be in the possession of the Honorary Secretary to meet current expenses; and no money shall be expended without the previous sanction of the Executive Committee, and no property shall be mortgaged or sold without the sanction of the General body as determined at a General Meeting.

XXI. Two auditors shall be appointed at the annual meeting of the Parishat to examine the accounts and to submit their report at the next annual meeting of the Parishat; and all the accounts of the Parishat shall be open to the inspection of all the members.

XXII. The work of the Parishat shall be superintended by the President, the Vice-President and the Honorary Secretary.

XXIII. In all important transactions of the Parishat, whether they be in the matter of paying or receiving money, or of filing suits in Courts of Law, the President, the Vice-President, or the Honorary Secretary, shall represent the Parishat and shall conduct business, affixing their signature and the seal of the Parishat.

XXIV. All receipts and challans of the Parishat shall be signed by the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer and no receipt or challan shall be valid without their joint signatures.

XXV. The Executive Committee shall have power to frame bye-laws not inconsistant with these provisions whenever they become necessary, and they shall come into force as soon as they are passed by a majority of votes at a meeting of the Executive Committee, and they shall continue in force until the next annual general meeting takes place.

XXVI. The Executive Committee shall have power to appoint, punish, or dismiss officials and menial staff, and to fix their emoluments, honoraria, batta, etc., but the officials and other gentlemen who are recipients of emoluments or honoraria or batta shall have no voice and no vote when their emoluments or honoraria or batta are discussed and settled at meetings of the Executive Committee.

XXVII. All notices of ordinary General Meetings of the Parishat shall be given to the members one month before the date of such meetings.

XXVIII. All suggestions affecting the constitution, rules and procedure of the Parishat shall be sent in writing to the Honorary Secretary within a week after the notice of the General Meeting is received; and the Honorary Secretary shall communicate the same to the other members at least ten clear days before the date of the meeting.

XXIX. An Ordinary General Meeting of the Parishat shall be held every year at the place fixed for the Conference at which the following business shall be transacted:—

(*a*) Adopting the Annual Report and Financial Statements submitted respectively by the Executive Committee and the Auditors.

(*b*) Passing the budget for the next year.

(*c*) Election of Office-Bearers and the members of the Executive Committee.

(*d*) Consideration of any other subject of which due notice in writing shall have been given.

XXX. The Executive Committee shall make provision for lectures and dissertations at the Annual Conference of the Parishat and they shall notify beforehand the lectures and dissertations which they have approved and selected for the occasion.

XXXI. Extraordinary General Meetings of the Parishat may also be convened at the instance of the Executive Committee or on the requisition of not less than one-eighth of the members of the Parishat entitled to vote in it.

BYE-LAWS.

(1) As necessities might arise, the Executive Committee shall have power to form special Sub-Committees with their Conveners, consisting of at least one member of the Executive Committee and others who may be outsiders having expert knowledge.

(2) Experts whose services are entertained may be paid for at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Cap/ (3) The executive Committee shall have power to recommend to the general body, scholars of established reputation to be made Honorary Members of the Parishat.

(4) Vacancies on the Executive Committee shall be provisionally filled up by the Executive Committee until the next annual general meeting of the Parishat.

(5) The Honorary Secretary shall be the Executive Officer of the Parishat, and shall have the control of the stipendiary establishment under the direction of the Executive Committee and carry on all the correspondence and other routine work in connection with the Parishat under his signature.

ACCOUNTS OF THE KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE, 1915.

Receipts.

Date	Item	Amount		
		Rs.	a.	p.
28th April 1915 ...	Donation from Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., K.C.I.E. ...	50	0	0
29th April 1915 ...	Donation from His Highness the Yuvaraja	300	0	0
Do ...	Donation from Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, Esq., B.A., C.S.I. ...	50	0	0
1st May 1915 ...	Donation from Mr. S. Hiriyannaiya, M.A., B.L.	10	0	0
20th May 1915 ...	Amount of Government grant	200	0	0
17th June 1915 ...	Donation from other gentlemen	75	0	0
	Total ...	685	0	0

Expenditure.

Feeding charges	354	6	2
Menial service	126	5	4
Conveyance charges	41	9	0
Hire of chairs	41	8	0
Press charges	30	0	0
For taking down the Proceedings of the Conference	30	0	0
Printing charges	20	12	0
For taking Group Photo of the Delegates and Visitors	12	0	0
Lighting and Barbers' charges	20	0	0
Correspondence and sundries	8	7	6
Total ...	685	0	0

BANGALORE,
9th July 1915.

B. KRISHNAPPA,
Provl. Secy., Kannada Literary Conference.

BANGALORE CITY AND DISTRICT.

PATRONS.

VICE PATRONS.

DONORS.

SUPPORTERS.

1. Karpur Shrinivasrav, Esq., B.Sc., L.C.E., Chief Engineer, Bangalore.

LIFE MEMBERS.

1. Rao Bahadur K. Krishna ~~Aiyan~~gar, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Bangalore.
2. C. Krishna Rau, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Education Committee, Mysore Economic Conference, Bangalore.
3. D. Venkataramayya, Esq., B.A., Advocate, Bangalore.
4. T. Lakshminarasimha Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Assistant Comptroller, Bangalore.
5. B. Gundu Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Bangalore.
6. H. K. Veerabasaviah, Esq., B.A., B.L., Munsiff, ~~Bangalore.~~
7. M. Lakshminaranappa, Esq., B.A., Assistant Superintendent, General and Revenue Secretariat, Bangalore.
8. M. S. Puttanna, Esq., B.A., Retired Amildar, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
9. R. Raghunatha Rao, Esq., B.A., Retired Head Master, Chamrajapet, Bangalore.
10. D. Audinaranaiya, Esq., Sloyd Supervisor, East Circle, Bangalore.
11. K. Narasimha Aiyangar, Esq., Head Master, Savar Lines, Anglo-Vernacular School, Bangalore.
12. D. Kongadiappa, Esq., Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Dodballapur.
13. D. Adeppa, Esq., Sowkar, Bangalore City.
14. N. Adimurti, Esq., Merchant, Bangalore City.
15. H. Channakesaviengar, Esq., Assistant Editor, Arthasadhaka Patrike.
16. M. Karnik Krishna Murti, Esq., Land-holder, Bangalore.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—FIRST CLASS.

1. Rajamantra Pravina H. V. Nanjundayya, Esq., M.A., M.L., C.I.E., First Member of Council, Bangalore.
2. Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, Esq., M.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore.
3. Dr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, L.M. & S., Retired Senior Surgeon, Bangalore.
4. C. Vasudeviah, Esq., Retired Education Office Assistant, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
5. B. Dasappa, Esq., B.A., Circle Inspector of Education, Bangalore.
6. H. R. Krishna Murti, Esq., B.A., Head Master, Government High School, Bangalore.
7. K. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., B.A., Head Master, London Mission High School, Bangalore.
8. B. Venkatesachar, Esq., M.A., Assistant Professor, Central College, Bangalore.
9. M. Lakshmana Sastry, Esq., B.A., Seshadripuram, Bangalore.
10. D. K. Bharadwaj, Esq., Anandasrama, Basavangudi, Bangalore.
11. B. Venkatanaranappa, Esq., M.A., Assistant Professor, Central College, Bangalore
12. Y. Narasinga Rao, Esq., "Krishna", Sankarpur, Bangalore.
13. M. R. Annaji Rao, Esq., Comptroller's Office, Bangalore.
14. K. Ramaswami Aiyangar, Esq., Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Magadi.
15. V. Krishniah, Esq., Proprietor, B. B. Depot Press, Bangalore.
16. Pandit R. Venkatrama Sastri, Editor, Vedavahini, Sankarpur, Bangalore.
17. Pandit P. Sudara Sastri, Main Street, Sankarpur, Bangalore.
18. M. R. Ry. B. Adinarayana Sastri, Editor, Vidyananda, Sankarpur.
19. S. V. Venkatramayya, Esq., Editor, Vakkaligara Patrike, Bangalore.

ORDINARY MEMBERS—*Second Class.*

1. C. Seshachar, Esq., B.A., Demonstrator, Central College.
2. K. Sundara Rao, Esq., B.A., Science Assistant, London Mission High School, Bangalore.
3. S. G. Govindaraja Aiyangar, Esq., B.A., Resident's Office, Bangalore.
4. S. G. Hongalkar, Esq., Revenue Survey Superintendent's Office, Bangalore.
5. D. Ramachandra Rao, Esq., Office of the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Bangalore.
6. K. Bhima Rao, Esq., B.A., Agricultural Chemist's Office, Sankarpuram, Bangalore.
7. A. Vasudeva Rao, Esq., B.A., 6—5, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.
8. B. Venkatakrishnappa, Esq., B.A., Clerk Revenue Commissioner's Office, Bangalore.
9. H. Nagappa, Esq., Government Girls' School, Bangalore.
10. H. Hanumantiah, Esq., Head Master, Chikbanavar.
11. H. Hanumantha Rao, Esq., Kannada Pandit, High School, Channapatna.
12. Pandit S. Kodandarama Sastri, Head Master, Kannada School, Channapatna.
13. M. R. Ry. T. Krishnappa, Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Magadi.
14. M. R. Ry. M. T. Vallabha Aiyangar, Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Magadi.
15. M. R. Ry. N. Adimurti, Merchant, Bangalore City, (Also a Life Member).
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AN ADDRESS

ON

KANNADA LANGUAGE

AND

LITERATURE

BY

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GENTLEMEN,

I esteem it a great honour to be called upon to open this Conference of learned scholars interested in the advancement of the Kannada language and literature, and coming from all parts of the Karnataka Country. May I take the liberty of according to you a sincere and respectful welcome in the name of the Committee charged with the task of organising this important meeting.

Kannada as a language is of paramount importance in this State. It is the home language of the King and the people, the language of the Government and the language of Commerce. There are, it is true, many sections of the people who use other languages as their mother-tongue, but all of them learn the language of the country from their infancy, and with the exception, perhaps, of Musalmans, they learn Kannada as their first language and employ it even in correspondence with the members of their family in preference to Telugu or Tamil.

It would follow as a matter of ordinary course that the culture of the language must be receiving a good deal of care and attention both from the Government and the public of the State. It is taught in the schools up to a certain stage, and the books provided for use contribute in a way to the growth of its literature. The cultivation of scholarship is encouraged to a certain extent both by the patronage of the Educational and other departments of the State and that of the reading public. Above all, true to the idea of kingly duty towards the encouragement of arts and letters, His Highness the Maharaja and his royal predecessors have ever been solicitous of discovering and rewarding merit in this department, and have contributed largely to the enrichment of the language of the country.

With all these advantages, it has to be confessed that the recent Kannada literature of Mysore is not in a flourishing condition, and that it has fallen below the level of some of its sister languages in India. To forward the growth of a language and to stimulate the production of a good healthy literature suited to place and time, Government can do something; but it cannot go far unless there are competent scholars who are willing to work for love, and a discerning public which demands and appreciates an ever-increasing standard of excellence.

The State of Mysore has not a monopoly of this language. More than half of the Kannada-speaking population is in the surrounding districts of British India and in Hyderabad. Though politically distributed among three or four different Governments, still there is a certain homogeneity in the character of the Kannada country and the Kannada people, and it would be a decided advantage if they could be brought closer together in the matter of language and literature. It is with this object that this conference has been called together—to create an unofficial body of competent and responsible persons—interested in advancing the cause of the language and literature, and working on an organised basis of associated action.

It is for you, gentlemen, to consider and decide in what directions such a body as yours may usefully exert its activities to bring about the best and most fruitful results. I hope, however, that you will not consider me presumptuous if I indicate in a general way our present deficiencies and some possible remedies.

Like the other languages of India both Sanskritic and Dravidian, Kannada has the greatest part of its earlier literature based on Sanskrit either wholly, or deriving its main inspiration from that source. Both in quantity and in quality, there is no reason to suppose that Kannada was in any measure inferior to its

sister languages of Southern India, and so far as the earlier literature is concerned, it is probable that none of the languages more directly derived from Sanskrit equalled the main languages of the South of India. The overwhelming predominance of Sanskrit in India as the vehicle of its best literature, served to throw the vernaculars into the background and prevented their growth in many important directions. Generally speaking, the vernacular was considered good enough only for what may be regarded as light literature, and literature needed for the special use of the less advanced readers. Protests indeed were raised now and then against the notion that Sanskrit was indispensable as a medium of religious teaching and religious exercise; and some good books were produced in Vedanta and kindred subjects. But while such subjects as those treated of in the epics, Puranas and similar treatises are very well represented, the more serious branches of Sanskrit learning are only scantily supplied. The Brahman scholar usually resorted to the original language for such branches of knowledge, and others who had culture enough to engage themselves in the higher studies, usually followed suit. As might be expected it fell to the non-conforming sects of Jainas and later on of Lingayatas, to use this instrument for higher and more serious purposes, and some of their works have not been surpassed in richness of matter and chasteness of diction.

Tried by standards of modern literature, Sanskrit literature itself is deficient in many ways; and it goes without saying that the Vernacular literature modelled after it should have the same defects. It is said that "a survey of Kannada literature brings to view not only Kavyas works on poetics, prosody and grammar and lexicons, but also a respectable number of works on Medicine, Veterinary Science, Astronomy, Mathematics, Astrology and other Sciences and Arts." But it should be observed that according to European standards, such works on the

practical and physical sciences would be quite antiquated, seeing that works on these subjects written say only fifty years ago would be considered hopelessly out of date in the present day.

Just as Sanskrit greatly overshadowed the vernacular in the earlier days, English learning has now taken the front place. The difference between the two cultures is so great that any one who wishes to be considered a man of learning would not think of stopping at a study of the vernacular. It is true that there are few Sanskrit Pandits of the old school still, who do not consider themselves in any way inferior in culture to those who have spent their days in worshipping the Goddess of English learning, but such men are becoming rarer and rarer. Very few persons would hesitate in acknowledging that the learning of the College and the University is the best to be obtained; and this accounts for the almost universal opposition that any proposal suspected to have a tendency to lessen proficiency in English, meets at the hands of the Indians.

What then is the ideal to be pursued? The dream of a common language for the whole of India is not likely to be realised now or in the remote future. English and Sanskrit have reached that position as far as practicable for the learned people throughout the country; but so far as common people are concerned, English can never become the common language. If then the vernaculars which have a vigorous life are never likely to be displaced, is it not necessary that they should be improved and fitted to become the media of learning for all those branches of knowledge that are indispensable for the development of a broad national life in consonance with present day standards? So long as we have to learn a foreign language for understanding adequately almost everything that is stirring the mind of the most advanced nations and to render us capable of guarding our interests in the huge economic struggles of

the modern world, it is vain to expect that much can be achieved by the efforts of the small number of people that can attain proficiency in English. In any country those that reach the highest positions of scholarship and scientific research will always be few, and their achievements become sooner or later the property of the whole civilised world. The greatness of a country depends more largely on the number of the middle class that it can command for its service. It is therefore quite indispensable that means should be devised of giving a sound comprehensive education not necessarily of the very highest standard at once but of a sufficiently high standard, to the generality of what may be styled the middle classes of learning; and thus should be in the language of the country.

I do not think that it would be extravagant to aspire to have in the course of ten or fifteen years of sustained effort, Kannada graduates, *i.e.*, men possessed of sufficient knowledge and culture to be admitted to the same rank and status as our English graduates. That would require in the first place a supply of books written in Kannada for the use of these students. It would require books of general literature, books on history and geography, books on the political and social and mental and moral sciences, and books on Mathematics and the Physical sciences I need not say that all these works except those of the first class would have to be after the English models, and be quite up to date. Is the Kannada language fit to serve as a medium in its present state for all these subjects? I know that both here and in British India, various works have been produced of late years on many of these subjects for the use of schools and scholars. I do not pretend to have read them all, but the impression that I have is that they are chiefly elementary in character, and have not the finish that such works should have. It seems to me that many of them are mere laboured translations of works in English, and have not been got up by men

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who could think for themselves in the language that they employed, and could write original works adapted to the needs and tastes of the public which they wished to serve. The deficiency of the language has been uged often against the success of such an attempt, and I proceed to consider how far this is a real stumbling block.

For the mental and moral sciences, I am confident that suitable terms can be found in Sanskrit, if those who undertake the work of writing books are versed in the subjects both as treated by our old writers and by modern scholars. It would be a great pity if these subjects are taken up by superficial men who cannot write original works in which the different systems are taken into account, so as to bring together the salient and common points of each system, and evolve a work that shall at the same time be up to date and suitable to the genius of the people, as indicated by their past history and present environment. There is great need for good books written on these lines on Logic, Psychology and Ethics.

Going next to history and its kindred branches, it is a well known fact that this subject has not been cultivated in our old literature to any appreciable extent, at any rate in the way it is understood in Europe. There are a great many historical facts interspersed throughout our literature, but they have to be collected or inferred from passages in which tradition, popular belief, myth, fable allegory, supernatural intervention, exaggeration, prophesy and various other elements are blended together in various proportions and in inextricable confusion. The purely historical literature of India such as it is, has to be collected from inscriptions found all over the country, but these records often relate to such trivial details that it is only with difficulty and patience that we can collect the few grains of historic facts from the heaps of chaff presented to us. Notwithstanding

these patent defects, there is a great deal in our old literature both Sanskrit and Vernacular, bearing on what is of more value than mere names and dates, *i.e.*, on the life, manners, customs and beliefs of the people. So far as this branch of literature is concerned, there is little doubt that the excellence of works that are brought out will be limited only by the ability and insight of the writer.

The Social and Political Sciences, such as Politics, Political Economy and Law, can, I think, be almost if not quite as well treated in the Vernacular languages, without much difficulty as to terminology. In such matters as Law and Political Economy, certain terms of foreign origin have passed into currency among people conversant with business, and have become so well understood that it would be mere affectation to decline to use them; but it is not difficult (and I say it with some experience) to employ in the main, the language in ordinary use in the country. Indeed when one thinks of it, it is a curious anomaly that in an Indian State ruled by an Indian Maharaja, the business of the courts and offices should all be mainly transacted in English. The chief difficulty urged against a change is the unsuitability of the Kannada language as a means of exposition of legal matters involved in intricate case; but I suspect the real hindrance is the inability and want of experience of the persons concerned in using the language.

Passing next to the Mathematical and Physical Sciences, there can be no doubt that the Kannada language will, like other Indian languages, be found to be particularly deficient in suitable terminology. Even here, the existing Sanskrit terms should be examined and adopted so far as they express correctly the ideas meant to be conveyed. In Mathematics and perhaps Astronomy, I believe many terms are found already in use, and have been used in the vernacular languages to some extent. It is also possible

that some old (Sanskrit) terms can with new definition be made to serve the needs of the vernaculars. But for such essentially modern sciences as Chemistry, Physics, Geology, etc., one must either coin new terms or use the European terms. Personally I think it would generally be best once for all to borrow the terms of the English books making as little change as possible. Even in the richer European languages, the scientific terms and formulæ are usually common to all of them. Moreover, such terms are not in use in every-day life, and without definition cannot be understood by the lay people. The objection therefore to the use of foreign words is least strong in their case.

I shall now pass on to make a few remarks about General Literature. The great bulk of our old Kannada books are composed in verse of various metres. The subjects are generally selected from the Ramayana and Mahabharata, the various Puranas and legends of saints and devotees. There is a whole class of works which deal with reflections on life manners and conduct, occasionally showing profound insight, often stale and platitudinous. There is also a limited number of works which may be said to correspond to modern works of fiction. Though a study of the old Kannada books is indispensable for the formation of a good style, the language in which they are written with a high admixture of Sanskrit, makes these works serve only to a limited extent for general readers. Then again there is not a sufficient variety to suit different tastes. Both matter and manner are to a degree conventional; and a living literature must be a reflection of national life and voice the needs and aspirations of the present time.

There are, it is true, a fairly large number of books printed and published every year in Kannada; but very few of them go beyond the old grooves, being either translations or inferior imitations of the older books. Another serious defect of recent publications

is that their authors are often men of insufficient culture who manage to put together crude undigested matter collected at random from various sources, with little or no unity of plan or purpose. It looks as though they thought that the value of a work was directly proportional to the trouble that it cost to its ill-equipped author. I am aware that there are some bright exceptions, and that both in Mysore and in Mangalore and Dharwar, there have been some recent publications in history and biography and fiction which take a new departure; but they are yet too few in number to affect the general estimate.

I have said that a national literature should be a reflection of national life; I would add that it can only reach such standard of excellence as is inspired by the incidents and ideals of that life. A genius that can transcend the bounds of his time and surroundings is rarely born, and his work is not measured by ordinary rules. But most men, including poets, historians and novelists are made what they are by their environment influencing them according to their several capacities. It is perhaps the poverty of the present that for ages past has driven our writers and authors to seek their inspiration in the old world of Puranas and Ithihasas. But a reformation is indispensable.

We are not to limit ourselves always to the incidents and ideals of the past. If we take stock of the books that are printed or reprinted in the Kannada language, we shall find that excepting school books of an elementary character, almost all the others deal with the same old subjects in the same conventional manner. If we contrast with this a list of similar books published in any Western country, we shall be struck with the very large proportion of books dealing with present events, present life, and present ideals and aspirations. No speculation of the philosopher is too deep to escape the all-embracing vision of the poet; no invention of the arts, no re-

volution in belief and custom is too recent to escape the ever vigilant curiosity of the novelist. The motor car was introduced only a little while, and horse carriages were replaced by motors for the elopement of an amorous couple or the flight of an adventurous bank swindler. Before the practical utility of the æroplane was tested on the battlefield, the novelist had long brought it into vogue in his accounts of fictitious wars and invasions. Such writers as Jules Verne and H. G. Wells have ingeniously woven the truths and discoveries of science in their novels.

It may be true that our surroundings are generally sordid and commonplace, and are not such as to kindle enthusiasm or inspire any noble sentiments. But the eye of the seer who is able to break through the husk may see much that is hidden from the view of the unenlightened observer; and what strikes us now as noble and heroic seen through the mirage of a distant past, may have been equally sordid and commonplace to the contemporaries. And then, the literary man is not bound in his choice of subjects always to his own time and place. We have been long enough in the land of sacred myth and divine miracle. It would be good for us to turn to a different kind of intellectual refreshment. History both of our own country and of other countries, the science and knowledge which is the common heritage of the modern world and the fuller social life of others than ourselves may all be fit and edifying subjects for cultivation in our literature.

We have next to consider the topic of style and composition. The structural excellence of a work depends upon the choice of language, and the adoption of correct rules of grammar and rhetoric, and the proper use of idioms. The two important elements of language for Kannada are the pure Kannada and the Sanskrit and Sanskrit-derived words. Both in Telugu and Kannada, attempts were made now

and then by purists to eschew altogether the use of Sanskrit; but they found it impossible to do anything in the line of literary composition with only vernacular words, and had to admit the use of *Tadbhava* words formed more or less by corrupting the original Sanskrit to suit the genius of the particular vernacular. It is to be noted that there are recognised rules under which pure Sanskrit may be altered into *Tadbhava* forms; but even these rules are sometimes ignored when new words have to be coined. It is useless to attempt to get on without Sanskrit and we must admit it as on a par with pure Kannada for purposes of vocabulary. The error to be guarded against is that bombastic language and involved constructions and far-fetched figures can take the place of sound thinking and deep insight. There is Sanskrit that has long been used as part of the vernacular and that is understood by the generality of the people, and Sanskrit that is unfamiliar and cannot be understood without commentary. It is only necessary that the use of unnecessary and unfamiliar words should be avoided. There is another error which is a sure mark of decadence as seen both in Sanskrit and in Vernacular literature, that the more difficult and involved the style, the higher is the merit of the work. This is evidenced by the use of interminable compounds and dull and far-fetched play upon words by what is known as *Slesha*. It may have cost the author a world of trouble to compose a work that shall be Ramayana when interpreted one way and Mahabhârata in another; but except as an exhibition of perverted ingenuity, such labours are of little use to the world.

Dèsya and Sanskrit words being both admitted as being pure for Kannada works, all other elements should be required to make good their claim either by usage or by necessity. When foreign terms have come into vogue by long use and are more easily understood than any Kannada or Sanskrit equivalent

that can be thought of or when a foreign word neatly expresses an idea that has to be rendered by an uncouth periphrasis, it would be affectation not to prefer the foreign terms.

It goes without saying that a correct and elegant style ought to be cultivated in works that have any pretentions to be classed as literature. The proper literary standard can be fixed only by the usage of good writers and the modern literature of Kannada is not copious enough yet to set the standard. The old works specially of the earlier periods can serve as excellent models, when the necessary allowance is made for the usual growth and decay of words and forms but unfortunately that literature is not sufficiently studied now.

It is in these respects of vocabulary, grammar and idiom that differences have occurred in the different parts of the country, where Kannada is spoken. Such differences are inevitable when people speaking the same language are settled for long periods in different countries and different surroundings without much of intimate communication with each other. Even in such a compact area as the Mysore State, one can easily distinguish from their speech not only the different castes and creeds but also from what particular part of the country a man comes. It is not strange that the language, the idioms and even the intonation should exhibit differences between Mysore and Bombay and Madras. In the same state, however, as might be expected, the standard of literary language is usually the same, and is universally understood. Even in this respect, as may be judged by printed books, there are striking variations in the different provinces. Three distinct varieties have to be taken into account, though it must be premised that the differences are nowhere so great as to make the language used in one province difficult of comprehension in another. In Hyderabad, there are more than a million and a half of people speaking this language,

but the Urdu language seems so much to overshadow all the other vernacular languages as to reduce them almost to the position of unwritten languages. Leaving this important section of the Kannada people out of account, the three chief varieties may be taken to be Mysore, Dharwad and Mangalore, while the Kannada of Bellary District is midway between the Mysore and Dharwad.

I do not believe that we shall be able to do away with these local differences altogether, and I do not consider it necessary that the language spoken in different parts of the country should be deprived of all its local peculiarities and associations. The Telugu and Tamil spoken in Mysore do not come up to the standard of the Telugu of Krishna or Godavari, or the Tamil of Madura and Tinnevelly, but differ considerably in vocabulary and intonation. In the same way Kannada in the Bombay Presidency is influenced by Maharashtra in Mangalore perhaps by Tulu and Malayalam and in the Tamil Districts by Tamil. Where it is used only by a small minority, they generally cultivate the predominant language for writing and business and use the mother tongue to speak only at home. I know some Telugu people who have forgotten even to speak the language while long settled in the Kannada country, and I have no doubt there are similar examples in other regions. One advantage of this blending of languages should not be lost sight of, as it tends to create local sympathy and local patriotism, which is of a higher order than tribal or sectarian feeling.

But for many reasons, it would be a great advantage to bring about uniformity of literary language. I am not very particular that this uniformity should exist in respect of books of elementary character, or that the same uniform set of school books should be used throughout Kannada provinces. This is a secondary matter, and is important only on the ground that if not introduced from the beginning, it would

be hardly possible to bring about uniformity in the higher spheres. On the other hand, there may be a risk of reducing the mother tongue to the undesirable position of a foreign language in infant schools. As for higher literature, the demand for it is more limited, and the number of persons capable of producing it very small. It is therefore very desirable that the resources of the different provinces should be massed together to derive the greatest advantage from works of merit produced in the language.

How then is such uniformity to be brought about? Where points of grammar are involved, there is a standard settled by authority, and the elaborate treatises of Sabdanusasana and Sabdamanidarpana though compiled for the earlier forms, would probably be sufficient guides for the modern form of the language. Besides, the rules of grammar and logic which are of universal application may be appealed to solve some difficulties. For determining the use of foreign words, I have already indicated in what manner it may be determined and which of them that are in the use locally have to be discarded. Then the question of idioms remains. In this respect also, the authority of the classical works (though they are in the old Kannada form) would often be available. But as in the case of all languages, the usage of that part of the country where the language has long been in use with the least contamination of outward influences, and where it has been cultivated largely as a literary language and language of polite conversation, should be accepted as the ultimate standard.

To determine what this is, is a delicate question, and I hope I shall not be wounding the susceptibilities of my distinguished friends from across the border, when I claim this position for Mysore. In British India, they have many advantages over us in the intellectual sphere. They come in contact with many more cultivated men of broad sympathies and free outlook; and they take part in the wider political

life and struggles of the Empire, while we are accustomed to a life of sheltered peace and contentment, and are only too willing to leave things to a paternal Government. It is partly to secure some of their advantages for ourselves that we would like to enter into closer partnership in literary concerns with them. But the peculiarities of the language they employ is a stumbling block in our way.

It is quite possible, it is even probable that there are words and forms of language which they have preserved in South Kanara or in Dharwad and Belgaum, in their original purity and which we have either unnecessarily dropped out or corrupted. In proved cases of this nature we are willing to give way. Of course, errors of grammar and logic will have to be corrected whereever found. But in the matter of settling the allowability of any particular idiom or idiotism of language, Mysore has really claims to preferential treatment.

In British India especially in the Bombay Presidency Kannada exists side by side with the Maharashtra. Both there and in the Madras Presidency, it is only one of the languages, and that the least numerically important one, under the fostering care of the State. In South Canara, perhaps from it isolated position, it is protected from the inroads of alien languages but in Bombay, if I am not greatly mistaken, the prominent officials and merchants are men who are more at home with Maharashtra than with Kannada, and who therefore are not much in sympathy with its advancement. On the other hand, in Mysore, Kannada is the almost universal language, and no other competes with it (except of course the English) for getting the upper hand. Including the Court of His Highness the Maharaja, there are various public institutions, where it has all along been used as the language of business and ceremonial. For generations past, it has been cultivated in Mysore, especially by Jaina and Lingayata scholars with zeal; and latterly

under the fostering care of the present Maharaja and his immediate predecessors, it has assumed added importance. His Highness's grandfather especially was not only a munificent patron of Kannada as he was of all learning, but was himself an author of considerable merit. It should therefore be no matter for surprise that the people of Mysore would be found reluctant to change their ways in any material respects and introduce words and forms with which they are unfamiliar into their literary compositions.

An association like yours, if organised on a sufficiently broad and permanent basis, can fulfil many important functions in the great work of reforming and improving the literature of the language.

It will in the first place be an authoritative school of criticism; and if a committee of learned scholars with broad sympathies and tolerant minds be elected, it can perform this most important work very effectively. If the work however gets into the hands of any close body which has its own works to push and its own members to oblige, the effects would be more pernicious than beneficial. The association may also act as a patron of literature; but this work would depend as to its extent on the funds it can collect both from the State and from private benefactions. It would be a legitimate object for State help and it is a cause in which the munificence of wealthy men would be worthily bestowed. I would not however wait till we collect a sum of money sufficient to work on a large scale, to begin work in other directions.

Then again the society might do very useful work in making a survey of our existing literature and bringing to light our deficiencies and the best ways of supplying them.

Much as such an association can do by way of help and encouragement, it can only act indirectly in increasing the quality and quantity of the output of literature. The existence of competent scholars who

can devote their attention to the performance of this task in sufficient numbers and with varied accomplishments, is the most important condition of success. The highest class of work in arts and literature does not emanate from outside artificial impulse. We hear now of writers in England and America whose short stories with a single commonplace idea beaten out into thin matter in the periodicals of fiction bring them large income. But who has heard of what Homer got for his Iliad and Valmiki for his Ramayana? The divinely-gifted persons who descend into the world at long intervals execute their works because they are impelled thereto by the force of their inspiration. But ordinary mortals work for reward, either in the shape of appreciation or of the more solid gold. Such rewards were formerly obtained mostly by the patronage of kings and governments. But unfortunately the rule of budgets and limited grants has greatly dried up this source. The era of private patronage has long disappeared from the world of European letters. King Demos has taken the place of monarchs and nobles, and rewards the successful man of letters much more munificently than his predecessors; and the fortunate author who wins popularity has gained in self-respect and independence though perhaps he is less choice and careful in the execution of his work.

Here we find that one source of patronage has become more and more contracted, while the other source has not become adequately copious. The low percentage of literacy, and the absence of a well-to-do leisured reading public account for the absence of sufficient demand for literary works in the Kannada language. But there are other reasons also. One of them is the low standard of the publications both in matter and in form. It may be broadly stated that few persons who know how to read English books care to wade through Kannada books or Kannada

papers; and when these persons are eliminated, the number of persons able to purchase and read books becomes very small. Perhaps my sight is growing weak with age, but when I see the cheap books turned out by the bazaar presses from imperfect type and bad paper, I turn away from them in disgust and pitch them out of sight. It would cost only a little more to ensure better get-up, and the advantage derived would be incalculable.

Another defect of the books, as I have already noticed is want of a sufficient variety in them to appeal to the tastes of different classes of readers, and to the different moods of their minds. I especially refer to the generally heavy character and monotonous tone of our books. I would especially refer to the lack of lively light literature, which without pandering to perverse tastes, would sparkle with the joy of life and cultivate an optimistic vein of thought. It may not be possible to achieve much in this line for lack of a field of study in our social and national life, but it is worth while labouring to bring about a change of attitude in the minds of our readers and writers.

After everything said, one feels that it is after all not the lack of associations and patronage that is the main desideratum of present-day Kannada literature. It is the lack of a sufficiently large number of workers in the field who have enthusiasm and would be satisfied with small pecuniary gain. It is the apathy of men of learning towards the cultivation of the language and its literature. It is the inability of these men to realise that they can derive as much pleasure, though of a different kind, in the pursuit of a study of the classical works of their own language as in poring over the ephemeral news of the daily papers or the trivial matter of the fourth-rate works of fiction that bulk so largely as current literature. I appeal to such men to take seriously to the study of the best existing literature of their language, and to cultivate a

love of the language which such a study will necessarily create. They will then be impelled to do something to enrich the language from the stores of knowledge collected from the broader fields of English and European learning and European culture.

A Shakespeare or a Kalidasa may perhaps never appear for the Kannada language, as he has not appeared for many richer languages; but the Government of the country and the people speaking the language aided by such associations as yours, can do a great deal to hasten the advent for our language of a Scott or a Green, of a Kipling or a Hardy or even of a Tennyson or a Shelley. I can with confidence assure you at any rate of the personal interest and solicitude of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, to do all that he and his Government can to further the progress of the Kannada language, a language with a long and bright record in the past, and full of promise for the future, when the new learning and culture of the mighty West will have been sufficiently incorporated into its venerable structure.

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Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

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Date of issue 20. 8. 15

Signed by Sri K. Subba Rao

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Letter No. 236 dated 3rd August 1915 from the Secy. E.C. submitting the papers connected with the holding of the Kannada Literary Conference in May 1915 received with ~~Report~~ report No. 161 dt 31. 7. 15 from the Secy. to Gov. Com. ~~of the~~

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48

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